REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 7th. CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress-First District --CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Rock. SENATORIAL TICKET.

For State Senator - 17th District 3. L. LORD, of Fulton, ASSEMBLY TICKET.

For Assembly (Third District -JOHN CONLEY, of Canton. COUNTY TICKET.

For Shorth R. B. HARPER, of Spring Valley. For Register of Deeds

CHARLES I. VALENTINE, of Janesville. For Clerk of the Court A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton. For County Treasurer --WILLIS MILES, of Janesville,

For County Clerk -- SYLVESTER MORGAN, of Linux. For District Attorney JOHN W. SALE, of Janesville.

EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony, R. L. COLVIN, of Janesville.

WILLIAMS APPOINTMENTS. The Hon, Charles G. Williams will address Republican meetings as follows:

Whitewater, Saturday, October 7. Fort Atkinson, Thursday, October 12. Palayra, Friday, October 13. Old Milton, Saturday, October 14. Clinton Junction, Monday, October 16.

Mr. Blaine has given \$50 to the Ben Hill monument fund. Blaine is a generous man. He has already forgotten the time when he harled his "slaning lance" at Hill in the House and put the whole Demogratic side of that body under his

The Democrats in the Third district are mad to think that Keyes and Hazelton will withdraw, and that a Republican will be nominated who will be elected After the Mouroe Convention the Demoerats thought they had a good thing, but now their hopes have been turned into

The people of Wisconsin will be saddened by the death of the Hon. Robert H. Baker, which took place at his home in Racine on the 4th instant. For some time Mr. Baker had been in feeble health. By close application to business he much reduced his physical strength, and within the past two or three years his disease was of a consumptive character. He had a firm belief, however, that he would regain his health, and did not give up hope till the end. He was a remarkable young man. By his own industry and tact, he became one of the proprietors of the J. 1. Case manufacturing establishment, and before he had attained middle age, he had massed a fortune. He was elected to the Wisconsin State Senate from Racine county, in 1872, was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket in 1873, was elected mayor of Racine in 1874, and was re-elected to the State Senate 1876. In 1878 ho was made chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and made one of the most efficient officers ever called to that position in this State. In 1880 President Haves appointed him one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway, he held that position when he died. In all things he was a most worthy man, and his death, which took place out of time, will be deeply mourned.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, the celebrated contratto, died in the South of Franco on Wednesday evening, where she had gone for the benefit of her health. The musical circles of the Umted States will be deeply shocked at this sad aunouncoment. Miss Phillips was born in Bristol, England, in 1839. She came to America when only seven years old, and settled with her family in Boston, where she had since resided. Her first appearance was in the burlesque of "Cendoralla," in 1814, with the Boston Museum. She remained a member of the Museum company for eight years. Her singing attracted the attention of Jonny Lind, and her voice, a rich contraito of remarkable compass, began to develop under the instruction of Madam Arnault. In 1852, through the efforts of Tom Comer, the leader of the Museum Orchestra, and Wilham Warren, the celebrated comedian, she was sent to Europe, Jenny Lind, the Chickerings, and others subscribing for her musical education. She there received the cultivation enabling her to appear successfully in opera at Milan and Paris. With her succasses there fresh in the minds of the musical people of America, she returned to this country, appearing in all the principal cities, and achieving great popularity. Of late years she had not been before the public much. She placed a cortain commercial value upon her voice, and when the price was not offered, she remained silent. But a year ago she accepted an offer from the Boston Ideal Opera Company, and sang with them till last spring. She was the best Fatinitza that ever appeared on the stage, and all in all, was one of the most popular and famous singers this country has pro-

Don't Throw up the Sponge,

When suffering humanity are enduring the horrors of dyspensia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate. We say, don't do it. Take Burdock Brood Birand resign themselves to face. We say, don't do it. Take Bundock Brood Birthers the unfailing remedy. Price \$1,00. Starter in Atlanta upon the clouds. He was assold by Palmer & Stevens and Shavor & Co.

tant, and a Georgia farmer the other day, professes to have seen a mirage of a fire sold by Bordon, Selleck & Co., Chicago, III. With it one man can move a loaded tonished, at a bright 17d glare that

Why Novelists Prefer England.

The hard experience of American authors makes the task of writing books for the enlightenment or pleasure of the reading public on this side of the Atlantic so uninviting that the wonder is, not that we do not have a large class of writers, but that any one thinks it worth his while to devote time and attention to this work. An American novelist commonly depends for his profit on the sum he receives for the sale of his story to the publishers of one or another of the widely circulated monthly periodicals. What they pay him is a matter of trade, and the price given must vary very greatly, though as an average it may be said that \$1,500 for a story running through from eight to twelve numbers would be a tolerably high rate of remuneration. After the work has appeared in this form, it is the custom to republish it in book form, the author receiving a commission on the sales. If from these he nots \$5500, he may consider icals. What they pay him is a matter from these he nets \$500, he may consider himself exceptionally fortunate. Assuming that an author writes two novels in a year, and if the work is faithfully and carefully performed, this is about all that he can expect to do, his income will not be over \$4,000 per annum, a small return when the talent required for the service is taken into necount. Novel writing is, however, a moukey-making employment when compared with the returns received for some other forms of literary work. For example, it was not until his fourth book had been published that Mr. Ralph Walde Emerson received a penny in return for the literary work he had done, and the sum total he has received during his life-time would doubtless represent but a very modest amount. Mr. James Russell Lowell was compelled to publish his first book of pooms at his own expense, and at the end of a year, in making up the publishers' accounts, it was found that only forty-five copies of it had been sold. In this instance it would be unnecessary to say whether it was Mr. Lowell or the American public that was at fault. As a contrast to the foregoing it may be said that according to common report Mr. William Black has of late years received from £3,500 to £4,000 for each novel that he has written. From this one reason may be drawn why Henry James, Julian Hawthorne, and other American

3,500,000 Seals Robbed of Their Fur-

to Make Sacques. The Providence Journal has looked into the statistics of the seal trade and presents the following interesting points relating to it: A seat skin sacque costs fifty per cent, more than it did five years ago. Seal skins have not been worn more than lifteen or eighteen years. Fashion and the discovery of now methods of preparing and dyeing, or first the latter and second the former, brought them into use. The seal fur, as seen here, is the inner coat. When on the back of the seal this fine fur is hid by coarse hairs, which are removed by a process of paring down the under side of the skin. The color of the fur as known to wearers is artificial. If the government had not taken measures to protect the seal new wearers of seal sacques would be few in a short time. The Shetland seals were onco numerous, but have been exterminated. The Newfoundland seal is in the market, but is inferior to the seal of Aluska. The islands of the Behring Sea are the only ones in the world where seal catching has great com-

mercial importance.
From 1751 to 1870 the scientific world know nothing in regard to the history of the seal. The Smithsonian Institution did not possess a perfect skin and skeleton of the seal, although thousands of men and millions of dollars have been and one-fourth Pueblo and other Indians, with a year for Garnage French and spile employed in capturing, dressing and selling fur seal skins for the last hundred years. The vast breeding grounds bordering on the Anteretic lave been entirely depopulated. Between the years 1797 and 1821 2,232,374 seal skins were taken in the Pribylov Islands; between 1821 and 1842, 458,502 skins, and from 1842 to 1861, 372,000 skins. In the year 1868 the number of skins taken was 242, 1868 th 000. In 1870 only 9,965 were captured. During the last ten years the eatch has been a little less than 100,000 per year. The whole number taken between 1796 and 1880 was 3,501,051 skins. The seal catching is done in June and July. After that time the fur begins to "shed" and is worthless. The natives are paid forty cents a skin for their labor.

BACHELOR JONES-" The State would be better off if every Chinaman was kicked out of it every Chinaman was kicked out of it to-morrow." His married friend—"Where would you get your washing done then?" Bachelor Jones—"Marry some nice girl and have it done at home." Chorus by six eligible young ladies who happened to overhear Languagh his friend talking." The Jones and his friend talking-"The Chinese must go !"

Ane you? Are you a dyspeytic? Have you Indigestion? Does your food trouble you? Does sleep fail to refresh you! Is your appetite and energy gone? Zopesn (from Brazil) will cure you, tone you up, and invigorate your whole system. It is a gentle purgative acts as a wonder upon, and gives strength and energy to the Digestive apparatus. It is strongly anti-bilious, carries off all surplus bile, tones the Liver, gives found Digestion and speedy health to the Dyspeptic and Bil-ious. Try a 10 cent sample at least of Prentico & Evenson.

Wedding Pipes. The city of Coulda, so famed for the old stained glass in the cathedral, and more generally associated with the manufacture of Dutch pipes, is about fifteen miles from Rotterdam. Among the variety of pipes made there is one called the wedding pipe; it is three feet three inches long in the stem; the bowl is ornamented with coats-of-arms. The Dutch make festivals of the copper wedding, the silver wedding, the golden wedding and the diamond wedding. On the occasion of the copper wedding the stem of the pipe is ornamented with copper leaves twining all the way up the stem, and at each successive festival the leaves are renewed according to the date of the commemoration, which seldom passes the golden. In Amsterdam I once saw a diamond-leaved pipe which had been prepared for a seventy-fifth wed-

The Mirage.

ding. - Good Words.

Swedenborg saw in a vision a great lire in Stockholm a hundred miles dis-

seemed to shine out and light up everything around, and, on looking up, he saw a terrible sight in the sky-a large red spot, in the middle of which he saw buildings on fire and men rushing to and fro. He says he plainly saw streets crossing each other and railroads and trains of cars, but all appeared upside

From Emportum.

Geo. Dodge, Sir., a well-known eitizen d Emporum, writes that one of his mor Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so soverely apraised his nukle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Thomas' Electric Oil, he was able to go to work next day For sale by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co

Look sharp when your skin breaks on: in pingles, and use Glenn's Sulphur Soar! HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown 51

Facts About New Mexico.

The greatest length of the Territory, from north to south, is 390 miles, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, 341 miles; its area is 121,201 squara miles, or 77,568,640 acres. There is great diversity of climate, owing to differences in latitude and altitude between different portions of the country. In the lower plateau the summer days are warm but not debilitating, the nights are always cool and bracing; the climate throughout the Territory is so mild and equable, combining dryness with purity, that many persons afflicted by pulmonary and other diseases of a simi-lar nature have tested it with marked benefit and frequently permanent cure, It is estimated that there are in the Territory from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of arable land, or at least that much can be brought under successful cultivation when a judicious system of irrigating canals and reservoirs shall have been constructed. At present more than three-fourths of all the waters of the Territory run to waste. The soil of the

valleys throughout New Mexico is a rich, sandy loan, light and porous and of surprising fertility. Corn, wheat, oats, and barley grow well in all parts, the first named being a staple product. The cereals do best in the northern districts and playered plateurs, even progratables. and elevated plateaux; corn, vegetables, and all kinds of fruits do best in the novelists prefer to make their home in England.—New York Times, valleys; the Valley of the Rio Grande Del Norte is admirably adapted to grape culture; and grapes do well on the lower valley of the Pocos, and in many other parts of the Territory. Cabbages grow linely, also onions and Trish potatoes are grown in the northern districts, where they yield enormously; sweet potatoes are raised in the Mesilla Valley and at Fort Stanton, on the Rio Ponito and Ruidoso, in Lincoln County; beets, radishes, turnips, parsnips, and carrots grow well anywhere; beans, pens, and tobacco are also grown successfully; peaches, pears, and apricots do well from Bernalillo down, and on the Pecos from Anton Chico down; melons of all kinds grow to large proportions and of the most delicious flavor. The most valuable timber is pine, which is confined chiefly to the mountain districts and the spruce varieties, grow to a large size and make excellent timber; cettonwood, walnut, locust, box-alder, and sugar-tree are found along the streams and canons of the mountains; also live oak of small of the mountains; also live oak of small size, and a peculiar species of cedar, called in the Territory "juniper;" the aut pine, or pinon, is also abundant, and furnishes good charcoat and firewood. The population of New Mexico has doubled in thirty years. At the time the United States arquired the country

> organizations of other denominations.— Chicago Inter-Occan.

with a very few Germans, French and Americans, To these original elements

have been added a considerable number

of Irish, Germans, Belgians, French, Spanish, and Americans. There are

twelve counties. Santa Fe has about

5,500 inhabitants, Albuquerque about 5,000, Las Vegas, Mesilla, and Silver City from 3,000 to 4,000 each, and eight

or nine growing towns with 1,000 or more inhabitants. Education is in an

indifferent condition. According to the

most recent reports there are about 200

church organizations of the Roman Catholics, and some twelve or fifteen

The Myth of the Phonix. The phoenix was a fabulous bird that was said to live in Arabia, and of which Herodotus gives the following account in that part of his work which treats on Egypt: "The phœnix is another sacred bird, which I have never seen except in effigy. He rarely appears in Egypt; only once in 500 years, immediately after the de th of his father, as the Holiopolitans affirm. If the painters describe him truly, his feathers represent a mixture of crimson and gold; and he resembles the eagle in outline and size. They affirm that he contrives the following thing, which to me is not credible. They say that he comes from Arabia, and bringing his father inclosed in myrrh, buries him in the Temple of the Sun, and that he brings him in the hollows out the egg, and puts his parent into it, and stops up with some more into it, and stops up with some more myrth the hele through which he had introduced the body, so that the weight is the same as before; he then carries the whole mass to the Temple of the Sun in Egypt. Such is the account they give of the phosenix." The popular version is that, on arriving at the age of 500 years, the phonix built a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums. and pile, of wood and aromatic gums, and lighting it by the fanning of his wings, was consumed to ashes, out of which arose a new phomix.

Zopesa. -- Zopesa was introduced in America two years ago. Largo quanti-tics have been used for Dyspepsia, and nes a panacea for the Liver, and the man-ufacturers have yet to hear of a single case of Dyspepsia or Biliousnesa, when Zopesa was used as directed; in which it was not more than satisfactory. Me write that it is a wonderful remedy. can show where as high as 40 pounds were gained by its use in breaking up chronic Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Its triends increase very fast and all who use as directed are surprised and gratified. Ask Prentice & Evenson.

AMUSEME NTS.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

Lappin's Music Hall.

Two Nights Only

Wednesday & Thursday Evenings October 4th and 5th.

DICKALLEN!

Colored Opera Company

IN THE WORLD, IN

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

Change of Programme Nightly. POPULAR PRICES-25, 25, and 56 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents; now on sale at KINO'S

FAIR WEEK!

Grand CONSTELLATION Supporting the Double Attraction.

J. W BURTON

MILLIE WILLARD. FINEST COMPANY TRAVELLING!

PRENTICE & EVENSON'S

 ${f BROOM}$ BRIGADES

GRAND

MilitarY ContesT.

Guards' Armory.

Friday Evening, October 6th, '82.

There will be

After the Drill Music by Anderson's Band. Tickets 50c. LIST OF LECTIONS

Remaining uncalled for in the Janesville, Wis-consin, Post Office for the week ending Octo-ber 5, 1982; LADIES.

Brown, Miss Emma
Barinse, Miss Kittle
Dyer, Mrs. G. E.
Evans, Mrs. Mary
Felps, Mrs. Addio
Greatsinger, Ella
Griffen, Miss Kittle
Hefleron, Mrs. Mingele
Henke, Christine
Hill, Miss May
Jackson, Mrs. Marie

GENTLIEMEN.

Jackson, Mrs. Jas. E.
Jackson, Mrs. J. C.
Knox, Mrs. C. M.
Morgan, Mrs. U. M.
Merrille, Mrs. Lerica
Merrille, Mrs. Lerica
Merrille, Mrs. John
Palmer, Mrs. John
Palmer, Mrs. E.
Shaw, Miss Emma
Thompson, Miss Arbiel
Wood, Miss Mary
Jackson, Mrs. Jas. E.

Morgan, Mrs. J. C.
Knox, Mrs. J. C.
Mrs. Lerica
Merrille, Mrs. Lerica
Fellow, Mrs. J. C.
Mrs. Addio
Greatsingen, Mrs. J. C.
Mrs. Addio
Merrille, Mrs. Lerica
Fellow, Mrs. J. C.
Mrs. Addio
Merrille, Mrs. Lerica
Fellow, Mrs. J. C.
Mrs. Addio
Merrille, Mrs. Lerica
Fellow, Mrs. J. C.
Mrs. Mrs. John
Fellow, Mrs. John
Fellow, Mrs. Mingen, Mrs. John
Fellow, Mrs. John
Fellow, Mrs. Mingen, Mrs. John
Fellow, Mrs Thompson, Miss AlthicD Wood, Miss Mary

GENTLEMEN. LEMEN.
MeHugh, T.
MeHugh, T.
Mellenthin, August
Mackay, K. C.
Murphy, Ed.
Peck, Thomas
Palmer, C. E.
Pitt, G. W.
Reichhoff, F.
Schnhart, R.
Sullivan, Orrion
Snell, Birtle
Ethba, Bev. F. H.
Wellor, Fred.
Wedenhaft, Aug.
Wolff, Carl
Zerbeel, John Bradley, Patrick Bonney, De Ed R.* Box 480 Bradford, Rev. E. Brennen, James Banker, Bugeae Callak, G. J. Collier, Wa. Curroll, Thos. Davies, J. A. Carroll, Thos.
Davies, J. A.
Donglas, Howard
Eduson, Chas, W.
Fife, F. J.
Hagen, Hausen
Jacobs, B. R.
Kessler, Henry
Loicklup, Herman

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised," naming the date.
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

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CIRCULARS, DOLMANS!

CHRCULARS

Of Armure, Bhadame, Socillicene Cord, Ottoman and Suruh, lined with Hamster, Australian and Biberian Scuirrel, and Quilted Silk, at \$18.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, up to \$75. All sizes, from 94 inches to 44 chest, all lengths, from 55 to 54 inches, at \$120, \$135, \$175, \$200, \$200, up to \$550 apiece.

PLUSIC CLOAKS.

The Latest Styles, lined with Silk, Satin, Plush and other stylish materials, at \$30, \$35, \$50, \$60, \$75 and upwards. Cloth or Silk Dolmans,

Every conscivable style and quality, most all of our own manufacture, and at prices that will speak for themselves. In CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, Our variety, style and prices will be found an enrypassed.
The stock is Now complete in every detail, and the opportunity for making early selections is especially favorable.

RICH & SILBER, 413, 415 and 417 Broadway, Milwankee, Wis. MISCELLANEOUS,

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Of all kinds in their season at DENNISTON'S. California Pears, Plums, Grapes,

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A full assortment and sizes at DENNISTON'S. Burnelt's, Price's and Lubin's Extracts and Perfumes at DENFISTOR'S.

LEAVITT'S ROSE WATER Grange Flower Water and Toilet Water, at DENNISTON'S.

BASKETS; FRUIT, LUFCH, CANDY and Fancy Baskets. Good assortmentat DENNISTON'S.

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deals more extensively in Real Estate than any other Real Estate agent in Southern Wisconsin. He buys, sells, exchanges and rents Real Estate. He has in his list a great number of large and small farms, in Rock Co., some with cheap in propagation and not see well located. improvements, and not so well located, and some with valuable improvements and excellently located for sale or exchange. Likewise some timber lots, one near the city.

His city property list is large, comprising some thirty Houses and Lots, with prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Also a large quantity of Western lands, and a large number of Western improved farms for sale or to exchange.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange Real Estate, or acquire any information pertaining thereto, call on him at his office and he will gladly and faithfully render any service in his power.

He deals on the square, and guarantees perfect titles on all property sold by him. Office hours 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., 8 to 10 o'clock P. M.

If you place your real estate in my hands to sell, you will not be required to sign a contract containing a 90-day or any other uncoracionable provision. H. H. BLANCHARD.

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JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING COMP'Y

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EPHRAIM BOOTS,

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CONTINUES TO ATTRACT LARGE CROWDS! LET NO ONE FAIL

To Visit the 2nd Annual Exhibition. Concerts Every Morning, Afternoon and Evening,

Where reasonable prices prevail,
THE RENT SPECIAL DAYS WILL BE Formers' Days October 2 and 4; Governor's Day, October 19, 52, "Other great attractions will be offered from time to the following to the property of the prices of the control of the ober 5: Memanes Lay, october 6: \$2. One; great attachments for the Rroad Prip. Ime. LOOK OUT FOR THEM. Fare and One-Fifth on all Bailway and Steambaut Lines for the Rroad Prip. Admission to all parts of the building: Adults, 25c; Children under 12 years of age, 15c.

The Finest Restaurant in the City is Connected with the Building.

Boursopen from En. in. 10 Map. in.
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R. D. TORREY, General Manager.

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS!

Rugs, House Furnishing Dry Goods, Curtains, Shades, Shade Materials, Upholstery and Drapery Goods,

Wood Garnets, Parquette Floors, Etc. ARTISTIC GOODS and WORK A SPECIALTY.



Examine the Cut, the Make and the Style of Our

Compare it with any other Clothing in or out of the Exposition

and then judge for yourselves. Give us a call. ZIMMERMANN BROS., MEN'S. BOYS' AND CHIEBREN'S CLOTHING.

Sign of the Blue Flag, No. 381 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis Watches. Watches.

Strangers visiting the city, and the Milw CHR. PREUSSER & BRO.,

438 East Water Street, corner of Mason, Milwaukee, Wis.,

A complete line of Illinois Watch Co., Elgin, and Hampdon Watch Co. WATCHES, and other celebrated American makes, in the latest and choicest designs of Gold, FiRed and Silver Cases, All the various grades of Movements now exhibited at the Exposition Building by the Illinois Watch Co., of Springfield, Ills. can be found at their store, including their own celebrated special brands, MECHANIC, WISCONSIN and BADGER. This old and reliable firm also carry the heaviest stock of DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, in unique designs, and STERLING SILVERWARE,

CARPETS! The NEW FALL PATTERNS of CARPETS. A large variety of all grades now opened and on show at

BROTHERS. Special attention is invited to a large shipment

VELVET

Carpets. Price lower than eyer sold for in this city. Also, Itô rolls now choice patterns Body Brussels at \$1.25 per yard, which are great bargains. WILPONS, MOQUETTES, and other fine Carpets, finest line evershown in this city. Call and see for yourselves. Bottom Prices Guaranteed.

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Ladies' Shoes and Slippers

lis Work requires no introduction to many ladies of Janes-ville, who are ready to testify to their superior quality and style. When visiting the Milwaukee Exposition

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL,

And it not in want of Shoes at the time, leave your measure.

CROCKERY!

CREEN& RICE,

Headquarters --- Read These Prices. 12g Piece Dinnerset \$15.60 | Hd Tess per set \$256 | 56 Piece Tea Set | 3.60 | Dinner Plates per dozen \$256 | All other prices in Iron stone China correspondingly cheap.

Largest Line of Glassware in the City. New Designs in Crackle, Optic and Silver Plated Were for Pre-ents. Remember our Number

Newistore. No. 23, West Mirwanice Street. & RICE.

The circulation of the CAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any disences papers in Rock rounds.

EXPERIMENTAL.

"Now, little files," the old thy said.
"You're leaving home to seek your bread.
So, when upon the world you're thrown,
Heed my advice or you'll be blown;
Thero's lots of traps for silly files.
For which you'll need your thousand eyes,
When on a ceiling you make tracks
Look out for sticks of ceiling whacks.
On bald heads you may safely perch;
Thoy're always fast asleep—in church;
Fly-paper's sure to bring you srief.
So don't get 'mashed' on a fly-leaf;
Bowaro of syrup-titious way's. So don't get 'mashed' on a fly-leaf Boware of syrup-titions ways.
And don't be where much 'taffy' lays.
E'en where more lusses go to walst You may receive a 'belt' indes-placed.
What people eat, that you may ent;
Avoid fly-poison, though IUS 6weet:
And, now I'm buzzy, say 'good byel'
And never think you are 'too fly.'

The little flies with staring eyes Looked wise, but noted otherwise. Looked wise, but acted otherwise.
One flew right in a candy store,
But died ere he could ask for "more,"
Because adulterated sweets
Are poisen to whoever eats.
In a baker's shop anoter flew,
And found adulterations, too:
He "took the cake," then shut his wings
And died from eating pies an' things.
In grocery flew soveral others,
Who quickly felned their fly-ty brothers.
Adulterations there are grocer
Than any other place we know, sir,
Savo drug stores where, as doctors tell,
The well get sick and sick get weil.
One little the still yours alive.

One little fly still keeps allve,
And will continue long to furive;
For, knowing non adulterate,
Healways takes fly-pulson straight,
And finds, of course, no poison where
There ought to be a goodly share.

-H. C. Dodge in Detroit Free Press.

A LITTLE TEXAS NURSE GIRL.

I ain't done nuthin' dis blessed day no, dat I ain't; nuthin' 'tall but trot my legs off waitin' on de white folks, an' I'm goin' to stop it. I done tole Phebe p'intedly I ain't goin' to put up wid it, an' I ain't! Miss l'attie, she come a hour or so 'fo' day, an' she histed me outen my bed wid her tones: "Cit up, Chatty; it's sun-rise, an' de children goin' atter sweet gum, an' baby's callin' So I get up an' dress myself. Miss Pattie, she so airy, she bluched to have shoes on her nuss. I hauled 'em off soon's I got to de gum-grobe. Bless dat baby! he de smothes' an' de putties' thing in Texas, wid his blue eye an' his little red curls; an' when dat flantin' fidgit, Jewly Ann, cum down dere wid Mis' Rogers' gal-baby wid de black eyes, an' Inpinny black hyar, an' said her toes was puttier 'an Alfred's whole body, I jis kotch my sun-bonnet offen de tree, wha' I hung it outen de way while we went over to t'other grove, an' I war it out 'on her! de splits was made ob white pine, too, caus' Mas' Henry he laugh when Miss l'attie was makin' dem of pasebode, an' he say he'll make sumthin' Chatty won't war out. So when Miss Pattie saw it all tode up, she ax me how werd, an' I tole her I went in de thicket fur dem jewberries I brung her; an' Mas' Henry, he say, "I spec some lit-

tle nigger could tell it differum."
"Jus' den Mis' Rogers she kum in her fine cayadge wid her silks and her satins, an' I knowed what's de matter, kase she say, "No, I will not kum in; ax her to step to de do';" an' I peoped outen de parlor winder, an' see dat Jewly Ann settin' in de cayadge cryin', wid her coat all tore, an' de strings offen her apon, an' de wool stan'in' up in little patches all ober her head, jus' like I lei' her at de grobe, 'ceptin' she had whelps all over her face, an' one o' her eyes would bin plenty for two com on niggas. I wus mighty sorry fur her, an' me too, when I hear Miss Pattie say, "I'm very sorry, Mrs. Rogers—I will see it don'thappen again." An' den she kum out an' say, 'Kum here, Chatty! A pretty name for such a girl as you are -go to your mother, and tell her to give you a whipping, an' I'll 'splain it when I see her."

Now my mammy she a square ole coman. De white folks likes her, an say she ole-fashion, and I speek dat's what's de matter. She jus' tuk me, soon's I de matter. She jus tuk me, soon a tell her, an' bump me up wid her strap, an' den she ax me what I bin doin'. I tole her 'bout dat impiden Jewly Ann, an' she say, "Well, you wus right—dem po' white folks to set up an' say dey po' white folks to set up an' say dey chillen putty es our'n, when our'n is owned hundreds of niggers way back to dey fo-fathers, and Mis' Rogers was a schooltencher an' teached fur her livin,' 'fo' she married Mas' Nic Rogers. But den, Miss Pattie she knows, an' I kin tell you, 's I been sayn' all along, de niggers de white folks didn't raise ain' fitten to kill even. You go ou! An' tell Miss Pattie if you cuts up any more didoes to keep you home from 'Mancipation.' Ginger-cakes! ain't I glad I got dat whippin'? I clean forgot it, an' al'ays 'lows to behave my very jimmiest 'bout 'lows to behave my very jinmiest 'bout 'Manspation time, kase Miss Pattie she got a foolish way of sayin', "I won't whip any chile, so you can jus' stay home, Chatty, till you learn to behave." An' oncet when I put de' chillen's book in de flour bayal, an' hid 'em so dey could go wid me an' do behave winter averagin'.

wid me an' de baby winter-grapein' Sat'day evenin' 'stid o' studyin' dey

Sun'-school lesson, an' Phebe foun' dem

when she went to make biscuits for sup-

per, Miss Pattie she keep me home from

de Baptises festbul what me an' all de res' de Meth'dis' gals was gwine to make fun o' dem po' stuck-up, web-footed critters who wades water like a crane. Don't care! I ain't goin' to dredge like I is today, not if my great-gran'chil'n is burned stayin' home! I went up to de big house just smilin' as baskit o' chips from mammy's, kase dat Cicely Ann wha make de chil'ns close, she always settin' in Miss Pattie's room gigglin' an' she diden' use to ketch it from her mam-ma. Dat gal fear spile up from bein' wid white folks. Den I took de baby an' de big quilt down to de big live-oak tree in de front yard and played tea-party wid some cake an' milk, an' him an' me went to sleep, an' when we woke it wuz dinner time, an' I fed him at de side table an' eat my dinner wid him. Den I fil't de big bathin' tub wha stan' under de fig-tree by de back do', all shady like little house, an' can't see it frum de road, an'me an' de two littles ones we bathed currelies.

littles ones, we bathed ourselves. Den I tuk de baby in his waggin, an' went jewberryin', I heard da Cicely Ann tell Miss Pattie I jus' wanted de waggin to cay'e my buckit in; so's I jus' brung back a big grasshopper an' put him in her sewin' musheen draw, an' tole her Miss Pattie sed gimme some thread outen it, an' oh gravy! how she did holler! After dat I went wid de chillen to de cow-pen, wha' Phebe milkin', an' we all tuk our tin cups an' drinked some new milk kase Dr. Blake he say de baby mus' drink it warm, an' I duz what he duz-

bless him! Him an' me had supper when we kum to de house, an' I put him to sleep in de hammuck. I was tired clean out den, but Miss Fannic she ax me to make up de bed in de spare-room nice for her bo dat jus' kum frum New Orleans. I fix it all down on it, an nex' I know Mr. Hewett an' Mas' Henry stan'in dar laughin' deyself to death, an' sayin', "Come, Chari-ty, we won't tell on you dis time; but please git up, an' hurry to your own department." He right good if ho

Fannie, an' always look like he got a new gethrin'-string in his mouf. It wuz so funny, I tole Cicely Ann when I got in bed, an' to-morrer it'll be hoorahed all ober dis place. An' de plain truth ob it is I'm done workin' like I is ben den't will be an it it. I don't doin', an' I'm goin' to quit it! I don't keer fur de turn-out nohow, 'ceptin' de water-millions-an' de candy-an' de icecream-an' seein' aunt Rachel dere, wid her ugly self makin, eyes at us gals; an' oncet she ax me why diden' I kum see Alice, an' I tole her it makes me nervous to walk so far, an' how she take on 'bout de chill'n now-days. Aunt Margrit she good to us gals, an' I likes to hear her tell 'bout de white ladies where she go an' stay, an' help 'em wid dey chill'n an' fruit-cake an' minec pies; an' she say, "Be smart, chill'n, an' even Mrs. Allen, de grandest lady in all Texas, will even let you help, wid dat little jewel ob hers, her little granchile, Peirce, if you behave But I ain't goin' to kill an' work. myself workin', as I is ben doin', an' dat's de wood wid de bark on it. An' I'm goin' to sleep right now an' sleep all day to-morrer to begin wid—don't de baby wants me in de mornin'!—Wide Awake.

Cypress Wood.

This truly excellent wood is now used for various purposes, and there is an in-ereasing inquiry for it. The wood is fine-grained. After exposure to the air it becomes of a dim, reddish color. It possesses great strength and elasticity, and is lighter and less resinous than the wood of the pines. Where it abounds it is exensively used for building purposes. Roofs covered with cypress shingles from timber cut in winter will last for forty The boards are preferred to pine for the inside work of brick houses in the South, and for window-sashes and panels of doors exposed to the weather. Cabinet makers in the South use it for the inside of maliogany furniture. It has been used for the insides of vessels, and to a limited extent for masts. Large trunks are frequently made into canoes, some of them thirty feet long and five feet wide. They are more solid and durable than those of any other tree. It makes the best pipes to convey water underground, especially the black variety. There is some difficulty in the manufacture of the lumber. Many trees are quite defective, hollow, and shaky. The green wood is very heavy and will not float. They are sometimes girdled one year before felling in the swamp, to get them free from the fluid, after which they can be rafted.

Boat-builders use cypress to a considerable extent. Many of the small boats belonging to the men-of-war in the United States service are constructed of it; much is used for water-tanks on account of its durability; some enters into the construction of houses and house-finishing, it being excellent in ceiling, and large quantities are made into shingles and railroad crossties. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company ordered 75,000 of these ties to be used upon its road this season. In some instances the shingles are manufactured with the large end finished round and octagonal, that the roof might, present a finer appearance. These kinds are used upon churches in the rural districts, and upon villas where the builders wish to display some taste in lines that vary from the ancient, straight and conventional methods. Some claim that shingles, properly prepared; will last one hundred years. They are certainly very hundred years. They are certainly very durable. Wood taken from submerged swamps, which has been in contact with the decaying influences of mud and water for untold centuries, is found to be in an excellent state of preservation. Cypress logs have been taken from the soil deep underneath New Orleans in good condition. Evidences are abundant and conclusive in regard to the lasting proper-ties of the wood. Hence it is gradually ereeping into use more and more each year. Already it is being used in many houses in New York City in finishing, with calls for more. Five million shin-gles is the estimated amount of consumption in the New York market, with an increasing demand. The most of these are manufactured in North Carolina and Virginia. At least 3,000,000 feet of wood will be required to supply the market in railroad ties the present year, and about 2,000,000 feet of lumber for general use. It is exported to some extent to various ports. Railroad ties have been sent to Cuba, France and England. Lumber has been sent abroad, but in no great quantities.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Cultivation of Codfish. The operations of the United States Fish Commission, in the direction of fish hatching and other experiments, are being at present carried on as Wood's Holl, where the work has been done for a couple of years past. Previous to that time, hatching operations were carried on at Gloucester, and millions of young codfish were set free there. Vast numbers have been let loose into the ocean from the hatching rocks at Wood's Holl. Since this work has been done but little, if anything, has been seen of the cod small fry, fill now the fishermen report vast multitudes of little codfish, from vast multitudes of little codfish, from four to ten inches in length, in the mouth of the Piscataqua River and vicinity, at Portsmouth. Since these little fish are strangers in that vicinity, it is believed by those interested that they are "Prof. Baird's fish," or, in other words, that they are the first visible result of the codfish hatching experiment of the Government, under Prof. Baird's direction, it is believed, and not wish direction. It is believed, and not without good reason, that the little cod off the Portsmouth shore were really hatched in the Government boxes at Gloucester and Wood's Holl, and that they have drifted northward along the shore in their natural emigration toward colder waters. Should such prove to be the true state of the case, it certainly is a most happy result, and may be the first step toward again stocking the waters from Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy with millions of codfish, as they once were, before the fisherman, in his search after food and profit, had so nearly robbed this part of the Atlantic shore of its rich treasury of food fish. It has been discovered that the supply of be kept up by artificial propa-gation, the importance of what is known as the shore fishery, which has grown in lifty years from a few cargoes in winter to sell frozen to thirty million pounds at this port alone last year, can be doubled again in a few years, the Government has been well paid, and Prof. Baird has done a noble work.—

-A correspondent says: "A Coney Island glass of beer is a teaspoonful blown up into a half pint by gas. A glass of it would probably float away like a balloon if the top of it was covered up. The sensation of drinking a glassful is something between a broken dream and a mouthful of log." He might have saved words by simply stating that Coney Island beer is just like any other beer.— 'eston Post.

Boston Herald.

Electric Railways.

The question of rapid, cheap transit is

one which economically affects every

large and growing city. Siemens, in Europe, and Edison Lere, have invented electric railways that have gone a great ways toward a new departure in furnishing a simple, cheap, cleanly, and convenient transit, applicable to cities; but their inventions have not been found so perfect as to warrant universal adoption. Auother step forward has been taken by a Cincinnati boy. To describe the new motor scientifically would be but to con-fuse most readers. Suffice it to say that the electric current is supplied from a stationary generator to two copper wires laid between the ordinary rails, a few inches apart and a trifle higher than the rails. These wires will be protected by an iron tube, to which they will be attached by proper insulators. In this tube is an upper and lower slot extending its full length, the lower slot being the wider, that dirt falling on the wires may pass through, and the wires be kept clean protected from interference, a decided advantage over previous methods. Siemens at first used the ordinary rails as conductors of the currents, but it was found that when the ties, rails, and sleepers were moistened by rain or dew, or any other means, there was a great loss of power, to say nothing of the danger to persons or animals who might complete the current by touching both rails simultaneously. Siemens has now discarded that method for wires placed above the track, from which the current is transmitted to the motor underneath by means of traveling pulleys attached to the car
—a method both inconvenient and unsightly, with the element of danger still remaining. By Mr. Thomas' method the danger and the loss of current are both reduced to a minimum. The other distinguishing feature of Mr. Thomas' invention is in the motor, which has been constructed especiall for railway purposes and which enables him to overcome the extra-induced current usually present in such motors, and which has hitherto always been found very troublesome to inventors. The engine or motor has five wheels, the two forward ones being simply an ordinary truck, merely as supports as on an ordinary locomotive. The rear pair are larger, as ordinary driving wheels, and through them the power is applied. Back of them is the fifth wheel, somewhat wedgeshaped, and divided by an insulator of gutta percha, so that either side touches the wires before described through which the current flows, and ewinging lightly, both laterally and perpendicularly, in order to easily turn curves or more easily pass over possible elevations or depressions in the con-ductors. Directly above this wheel is the electric cut oil, moved back and forth by a lever, for the reversing of the current and consequent reversal of the mo-tion of the car. The details of taking up the current from one conducting wire, the passing it to the motor, and from that to the other conductor-the power being meantime transmitted to the drivers by ordinary mechanism—are ingenious and have many advantages over previous appliances, but would only confuse the ordinary reader. The new points are the laying of the conducting wires as aforesaid and in the construction of the electro motor by which the secondary current, which has always before seriously interfored with its working, is reduced to about one-eight of what it has heretofore been. The model when being placed on the

model railway, with tracks about six inches apart, worked beautifully and inches apart, with the utmost precision reversing motion with the reversal of the cut off. To apply it to practice on an existing track, no change whatever would be necessary to the rails or ties of either street or steam railway, the only addition being the laying of the iron tubing containing the conducting wires. The power nec-essary is obtained from a stationary engine, and the length of road operated, Mr. Thomas says, would only be limited by the size of the conducting wire necessary to overcome the resistance found in a long distance, and the number of gines operated simultaneously. For instance, on a road, say, of ten miles in length, ten motors of ten horse power each would be used; then the power of the generator necessary would be one hundred horse power, though in practice one, or, say, one hundred and fifty should be used, that there may be a surplus of power for emergencies and the loss in transmission. The crossing of tracks and the necessary change of switches which have been found very serious obstacles by Seimens and Edison, are overcome by Mr. Thomas by the use of flexible cables at those points, which, passing under and over one another, furnish the needed connections without the least interference or difficulty. Besides the furnishing of power to the motor, the conducting wire may be as well at the same time used for supplying electric lights, either to points along the road or to the train, or both. If the motor works as well in practice as in model—and in view of what has been done heretofore there is no reason to doubt it—we may expect to see it widely adopted, in cities, at least, where the ab sence of coal smoke, cinders, and one half the attendance on the engine ren-ders such a method of traction an almost

inestimable boon.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Life in Siam. Judge John H. Haldeman, United States Minister, to Siam, now making a short visit to this country, arrived in St. Louis last week for a few days' stay be fore going to San Francisco to sail on the return trip to his distant place of office. The Judge was called on vesterday afternoon by a reporter of the Remiblican, and interrogated regarding the far away clime in which he makes his home as

America's official representative.
"Well," said he, "the feeling in Siam toward the United States is of the best and kindest, as you may know from the fact that one of the Princes, with a royal suité, is now on the way here to reside. His name is Prisdang, and he will represent his land with credit, being highly educated and cultured. He speaks French and English fluently, and cannot fell the speaks french and english fluently, and cannot fell the speaks french and English fluently, and cannot fell the speaks french and English fluently, and cannot fell the speaks french and fell the sp fail to make the best of impressions. For my own part I have been living there about two years, first going out as Consul under an appointment by President Hayes, then being made Consul-General by President Garfield, and later resident Minister by President Arthur, and my experience and relations with the Government have always been of the most pleasant character. The Government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. There is a Council of State, known as There is a Council of State, known as the Senebodi, which has a voice in affairs, but the will of the King is supreme. He is a man of perhaps 30 years, and called Chulalonkorn. He is intelligent, of fine presence and address, and has done a great deal of good for his people since ascending the throne. His adviser, or Prime Minister, is called Surawongse, and is an able diplomatist. well wongse, and is an able diplomatist, well up in outside ideas and events. The people are honest, amiable, and generally intelligent, there being but few not able to read and write. The women are of fine feature and complexion, and appear

more freely in public than common in most Eastern countries. The principal means of livelihood are tilling the soil and fishing. Siam is a rice-growing country, and rice is a great staple. The one great drink is tea, although not much is

raised there, the supply coming for the most part from China and Japan." The reporter inquired after the reli-

gious sentiment. "The prevailing belief is Buddhism, a religion coming nearer true Chtistianity than any other I know of. There are a good many missionaries working out there, but they do not make much progress. They do a good deal of good in the way of educating the young and introducing English styles of dress, but their inroads into the Buddhist religion do not amount to much. Between the Protestant and Catholic missionaries the Catholic seem to be more successful than the other, the Bishop telling me, just be-fore coming away, that he had fully 3,000 communicants."

"Where do you make your residence?" "At Bankok, the Capital. It is a city of 500,000 population, situated on the Nenam River, thirty miles inland from Nenam River, thirty miles intand from the Gulf of Siam. It is the chief port of entry, and is the seat of a large trade with China, Japan, and India. Vessels of ordinary tomage can reach it, but anything drawing over thirteen feet cannot pass the bars below the harbor. It is not often that an American ship gets there, although there are many things peculiarly American that are in common use. Petroleum, for instance, is used everywhere and in large quantities.' "Are there many Europeans living there?"

"About 300 who speak English only. Our trade with Siam is not by any means what it should be, and what I hope it will come to be. There should be a free and common exchange with the American products and those of that country. as much as with China. Let our United States take hold of it, and the great mass of English importation then could be turned to come from here. Especially could cotton fabrics find a good place i American shipping took the part it should in assisting the development of trade. In return there are rice, lish,

and teak wood that could be exported with profit." "Are foreigners received pleasantly!"
More so than with most of the East ern Powers, the nobles being disposed u meet all on amicable terms. I have al ways been treated very handsomely Among other marks of favor, the King invested me with the decoration of the White Elephant, as a recognition of my service in preventing a party of Americans from selling opium and sanchu, something forbidden by the Government. They are all looking to America more than anywhere else, feeling so interested that I was requested to subscribe for a number of the leading papers and magazines. Among the journals received there is the Scientific American, that is literally wornoutby being passed around, and one Prince told me he had ordered from New York a certain piece of machinery described in it. When I came over I brought a number of curiosities, and quite a collection of pictures and instruments sent by the King to the United States National Museum, and la also directed that a block of stone be cut from the Herat hills, and sent over for the Washington Monument. I brought over a few books in their language to the Mercantile Library here in Louis, and spear to the Missouri Historical Associa spear to the missouri Fistorical Associa-tion. This spear came from Zulu'and, and was used by the party killing the Prince Imperial. In fact, it is asserted that it is one of the identical weapons

piercing his body. There were also two flags that I sent to Jefferson City to be added to the State collection." "Is the King married?" "He has somewhere about thirty wives, I believe, with a half-sister to the late Queen the favorite .- St. Louis Republi-

Alone on a Mountain. One day last week an old gentleman from Atlanta visited the falls, bringing with him a charming daughter, just budding into womanhood. The young lady soon found among the guests at the hotel a young gentleman from Atlanta, who volunteered to act as her guide (as he knew every foot of the country,) and show the fair visitor the sights. thankfully accepted him as an escort, and on the second day of her stay the couple left the hotel for a ramble. They left about three o'clock, and at sundown had not returned. The father began to grow uneasy, and strolled as far down as the Grand Chasm to guide them house. He then returned to the hotel, expecting that they had arrived by another route; but a sad disappointment awaited him-nothing had been heard of the pair. He waited an hour longer, in great distress when a darkness as black as ink set in The frantic old gentleman then explained the cause of his distress to the male visithe cause of his distress to his male visi-tors, and begged that they assist him in the search. Several squads were at once organized, equipped with torches, and the search began. No one could tell in what direction the young couple had strayed, and so the first visited the falls, peering down all the precipices and into the pools of water, expecting to find their mangled remains. The agony of the father was intense. He led the search and recklessly exposed his life. It was just ten o'clock when the falls were thoroughly explored, when some one proposed searching the mountains on the opposite side of the river. This was accepted and a squad crossed the bridge, dividing up and going different routes. One party, who decided to go out among the mountains, when near the top of one, some distance from the hotel, thought they heard a moan of distress at some distance. Hastening toward the sound, they discovered the lost couple sitting at the root of a large tree, and both crying as if their hearts would break, the young man having pulled off his coat to afford the lady a seat. It seems that they had rambled among the mountains and finally got lost just as night set in. They rambled around in quest of a path as long as they could see, and then, fearing that they might stumble over some precipice in the dark, decided to remain where they were until daylight. They were carried back in triumph to the hotel, and where the center of attraction. It was quite an interesting adventure, and created quite a sensation.—Athens (Ga. Banner.

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N. Evening Post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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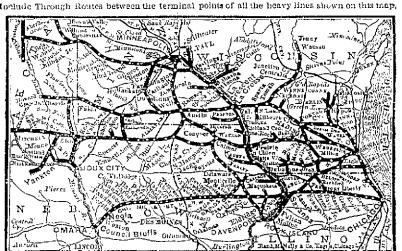
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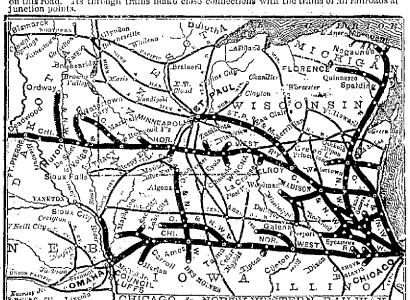
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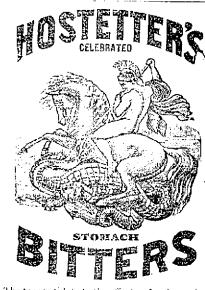
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Petroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee R'y.

The Loss of the Eira.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following detailed account by Leigh Smith of the experiences in the Arctic regions of the crew of the lost steamer Eira:

On the 14th of June, 1881, the Eira On the 14th of June, 1881, the Eira left Peterhead. The ice was very far south. No opening could be found to enable her to get north until the middle of July. Franz Josef Land was reached July 23. The Eira steamed along the coast to within fifteen miles of Cape Ludlow. The ice was closely packed to the north. So I decided to return to Gray Bay and wait till a more favorable converting the should present itself to get opportunity should present itself to go north. On August 7 the Eira was made fast to a land floe near Bell Island. A stone house was creeted of material taken out in the Eira. On August 15 the Eira left Bell Island, and, being unthe Erra left Bell Island, and, being unable to pass to the eastward of Barents Hook, was made fast to a land floe of Cape Flora. The next few days was spent in collecting plants and fossils, which, unfortunately were lost with the vessel. On August 21 the Eira was heavily nipped. About ten a. m. a leak was discovered and all hands were set to the pumps. The donkey engine was to the pumps. The donkey engine was also started, but was soon disconnected from the pumps, and by means of the steam winch six casks of flour and about 300 weight of bread were saved from the main hold. By this time the leak had gained to such an extent that nothing more could be saved from the lower deck. The engines again started to pump but The engines again started to pump, but vere soon drowned out.

All hands were then engaged in saving the stores in the after-cabin, which consisted chiefly of vegetables. Rarely two hours elapsed from the time the leak was discovered till the time when the vessel lad to absolve the advanced. had to be abandoned. All the boats were saved. Most of the men saved some siven. Most of the men sayet some clothes and bedding. Hardly had the last man left the ship when the ice eased, and the Eira rapidly sank. Nothing came up except a few spars and a young polar bear in a cask. Some of the sails trong out away and with them and some were cut away, and with them and some oars a tent was erected on the ice. A fire was lit and coffee made, which, with some bread and part of a pudding that had been made for the day's dinner, made a somewhat spare meal for twenty-live men who had been working nearly the whole day without any food. Nobody grumbled, as every one knew he would have to learn to govern his appetite, as the stock of meat would only suffice for three months at the most. Next morning everything was moved to the land. A tent was put up at Cape Flora, and the crew went to bed with lighter hearts, as two bears had been shot during the day.

day.

It was soon evident that the winter It was soon evident that the winter would have to be spent at Cape Flora, so a house was built of stones and turf, covered with sails. For sixteen nights all the crew lived in the tent, sometimes almost floated out by the rain, at others spending most of the night endeavoring to keep up the tent during a heavy gale. Before the wind set in sixteen walrus were shot and several bears. Our principal food consisted of walrus and bear ment, which, boiled with veretables, was meat, which, boiled with vegetables, was served out three times a day into twenty-five plates made out of old provision time. Cooking had to be done inside the house. The fire was mostly made by means of blubbanced read to be determined. blubber and rope, as very little coal had been saved from the ship. Many times everybody was compelled to rush out of the house to avoid being sufficiented with the smaller which the first and the surface with the smaller which the first and the same terms. the smoke which the fire emitted whenever an inexperienced hand took upon himself the duties of cook. Frequent visits from bears were the sources of excitement during the long dark days. They would often prowl around the tent, and many a man got scared on rushing out in the dark. The only safe plan was to send a dog in front of anybody going out, as he always gave good warning when a bear was near. One day about the end of October two men were walking on the ice in front of the hut when a dog rushed home wiggling his tail and barking furiously until some of them followed him. To their delignt some walrus were seen lying on the ice. The two men returned to the house and every rifle was prepared to give the walrus a heavy volley. Several were shot, but nearly all fell into the water. A boat was launched and, after an hour's exciting hunt, five were killed.

In January, again, a dog aided in saving the lives of the Eira crew and found some walrus on the ice. Three very large animals were killed. Although there were seventy degrees of frost at the time, everybody worked with a will until meat and blubber were safely stowed alongside the hut. This good fortune enabled an extra amount of meat to be cooked every day, and aided considerably in preventing the excessive cold for the next few weeks being so disastrous to the crew as it otherwise might have been. It was at first thought that food would be easy to obtain, but in the niddle of March there was scarcely two weeks' meat remaining. Every bear that was now seen was eagerly watched. Woe to the man who missed a shot. Good fortune, however, seemed never to desert us. Before the end of March disert us. Before the end of March eight bears had been killed, and in April the birds came back. Every effort was made to climb the clift. The land flor extended seven or eight miles, so no walrus could be killed. Bears were very scarce, but in June a strong gale cleared the ice away for twenty-four hours, and the walrus were swimming in the water in hundreds. Five were killed in one day, For some days nothing was done but cooking large coppers full of meat, and turning it off for the boat journey. On June 21, 1882, four boats started from Cape Flora with twenty-five men and provisions for two months. Eighty miles of water were crossed before we encountered ice. Then our troubles began, seen to enable them to proceed south, dragging the boats over the ice being roughness of the ice. After six weeks of almost constant toll water was reached, After reaching the water a southwest breeze sprang up and enabled the boat to sail about five knots, but soon increased to a gale, which was as much as the boats could stand. A heavy thunder—

There lives in Morgan Courty, withstern came on, and lasted cope heavy in the boats of the control storm came on, and lasted some hours. with heavy rain drenching every one; but no one thought of wet clothes, as we knew Nova Zembla must soon be signted.

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Night Steamer leaves at 2500 p. m., daily execut Standays, connecting with Park Strains Boxt Express, the fastest train between the west and east.

Tickets on sale at all Ticket Offices in the Northwest at Deck Incompletely in the Recomplete I was a melored within a mile of the place where the pest of the Eira's crew were the beach at Matochyen Straits. It was fortable home, who can read and write, and mas a com-the beach at Matochyen Straits. It was fortable home, who have knew until re-on the evening of August 2. Next cently that Garfield had been assassinaproved to be the William Barents, com-manded by Captain Hoffman, who, with his officers aboved were and with His fun finally ended in his arrest for his officers, showed every possible kindness to the men on their way to Barents
Straits. The boat's crew said the Hope
was anchored within a mile of the place

—A Pennsylvania gir

was found to be fired by some Russians from a schooner anchored in the same bay as the Hope. The Russians had seca the hut in which the Eira's crew were housed, and intended to report the matter to the commander of

the Hope, but the information was anticipated by the crew of the William Barents. Mr. Leigh Smith says he intended to go up straight, and must of necessity have seen the Hope, having previously observed the staff marking the spot on which Sir Allen Young had left a record for him, situated at a point in the bay in which the Hope anchored, and which Mr. Smith intended to visit as soon as his men had sufficiently rested. The William Barent's crew had been in company with the Hope and had just sailed. Ten minutes before seeing the Eira boat's crew a boat had been sent on shore to take Mr. Smith on been sent on shore to take Mr. Smith on board the Hope, where he and the re-mainder of the crew were joyfully wel-comed by Sir Allen, who had sent all hands from the Hope to bring the rest of the party, with boats, gear and elothing, on board. Every effort was made by the commander of the Hope and the naval officers under him to render the condition of the men as comfortable as

About Curtains.

There is no one thing that adds so much to the furnishing of a room as curtains. With a good carpet, nice walls, and tasty curtains, though you may have little furniture in your room, it will look quite elegant. There is no greater mistake made by people furnishing than putting all their money into a parlor set, and leaving only enough to buy dark shades for their windows. Where a a house is without shutters, dark shades seem a necessity: but neiler things. seem a necessity; but uglier things could not have been thought of than the present fashionable shades—dark grey and brown. They make the house gloomy within, and look, outside, as if

no one lived in the house. For shades, there is nothing prettier than white, and nothing wears much better. I have some that have been in use five years, and do not look so very bad yet. The dust slips off of Holland very easily, and if the large, brass rings are attached to pull them down with, they can be kept free from finger marks. But inside the shades some drapery is necessary to give a graceful appearance to the windows. These can be of Swiss, serim, or Canton dannel, as one fancies. If the windows are a north look-out. Swiss could be used very well; these are pretty, made to part in the center and edged with antique or coarse torchou-lace, and at the top set in large box-plaits and fastened to rings slipped on a pole. It is not necessary to purchase the heavy, expensive poles and rings at the stores, if you choose to manufacture your own. Have a pole turned at the carpenter's a little longer than the width of the window; into the end fasten a knob, which can be bought at a hardware store, together with mar-tingale rings of iron, which can be covered with crochetting in brown ze-playr. Sew these at equal distances along your curtains, and hang them on two large books, which can be purchased at the hardware store. The curtains

should only reach the floor; loop them back a little below the middle of the window with ribbons, and not at the window-sill, as formerly. For a door, a pretty curtain is made of tarlatan, very full, gathered on a string at the top and bottom; part in the middle, and tie back to each side with a ribbon, so that the opening forms a diamond. Inside of this have a red or white shade to draw down for privacy.

or white shade to draw down for privacy.

A very pretty way to fix a window looking out upon an unpleasant seene, is to dissolve Epsom salts in beer until it is the consistency of cream, and put it upon the glass with a sponge. It will form the most beautiful shapes—equal to Jack Frost's paintings. This arrangement keeps out ucly sights, but does not ucly sights.

ment keeps out ugly sights, but does not keep out the light.

If the curtains are made of Canton flaunel, the trimming should be broad bands of another contrasting color, put a foot from the top, directly across the curtain and on a light specific light. curtain, and on a line with the windowsill place another band. Nine inches, at least, in width should the bands be; line the curtains with thin cambric, and frim on the edge with worsted fringe, which comes in beautiful shades from twenty to lifty cents a yard. If you would like them more elaborate, there are beautiful strips of wool canvas, about six inches wide, to be had in all colors, which can be embroidered in any of the pretty stitches now used, and used as the bands, instead of another shade of Canton flannel. These strips come for afghans, but can be used for a number of articles where stripes are employed. They are in nearly all colors, and are lifty cents a

yard. yard.

Very heavy, grey linen is also used for curtains; along the edge the pattern of the linen is out-lined in worsted or orewel. With the great abundance of material it is very easy in these days to make home beautiful, if one has taste; make home beautiful, it one has an and one can not do that with plenty of they have taste. The money unless they have taste. The great trouble with many homes is, there is too much mixture in them. To have everything, one must have a large house; and when people learn to furnish houses according to the house, we shall see more pretty homes. Furnish cottages in cottage furniture, and leave the massive styles for larger houses .- Farm and

An Assertion Falsified.

It has been said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but the assertion has been falsified. Farmer Cobb, of way-down-East, was milking a cow in the barn one evening recently, when all of a sudden a thunder-bolt Sometimes for days the boats were crashed down close by the barn, tearing hauled up on a floe. No water could be the limbs off a tree and shattering one crashed down close by the barn, tearing side of the barn. The old gentleman lit out for the house without bothering himout of the question on account of the solf about the milk, but just as he had gained the kitchen door along came a second deafening roport. A few seconds later the barn was in flames, and

-There lives in Morgan County, within two hour's ride of Decatur, a white man of sound mind and memory, the husband of a wife and the father of several children, an honest, industrious Within twenty-four hours of leaving farmer, about forty-five years of age, who can read and write, and has a comted .- Atlanta Fost-Appeal.

> -A colored man in Louisianz amused himself on an excursion train recently by standing on the steps of the rear car killing a man by kicking him in the head

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weakness or nervous debility, indistrictions, fits
St vitus Dance, restlessness, loss of appetite,
constitution, derangements, of the stomach,
billious affections, gravel, serofuls, fever sores,
absecsses, alcors, running from the oars, inflammation of the cres, catarrh, and all forms of
chronic or lingering complaints, are invited to
call.

Special Attention DISEASES & WOMEN

CONSULTATIONIFREE.

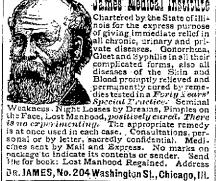
No treatment given upless there are prospects of doing good. We use no remidies but those prepared by our own hands. A large practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases exclusively, for the past twenty-five years, enables us to understand the cause, symptoms, the deep and medicines required for the curing of such all-ments.

Residence and Labratory—

Residence and Labratory WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS. Where all letters/should be addressed with stamp, jan19dawif

repean Remedy-Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.





DR. JAMES, No. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

Constables' Accounts with Rock Co., AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

SCHOOL IS CALLED! BOYS, COME IN!

For if you are late you will have to stop after school, and will no get home early enough to go to

FOOTE & WILCOX

And be fitted to one of those

WELL MADE Elegant FITTING SUITS That you will find there. By the way, they have the largest and best selected

STOCK OF BOYS' CLOTHING

That you ever saw in Janesville. They are giving more attention to that branch of their business than ever, and every one thinks that you can buy better made Olothing, and cheaper, than at any store in the city. Another very essential poin is, they havet one price, and a boy ten years old can buy as cheap as any one. You know where it is, Three Doors West of the Post Office.

FOOTE & WILCOX.

T. A. Chapman & Co.,

New Goods for the Fall Season.

We have made preparations for a very LARGE TRADE this second, and our stack surpasses by far any ever before shown by as. Every Department is completely filled with goods pertaining to it, and we are constantly receiving NOVELTHES and STAPLE goods of all kinds. Special Attention is called to our large assertment of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, Etc. Black Silks in all best make.
Black and Colored Silk Mervilleux.
Black and Colored Silk Rhadamas.
Black and Colored Silk Oftomans.
Black and Colored Silk Oftomans.
Surahs, Satins, Moire and Watered Silks.
Plushes, plain, brocade and fancy, in all colors and brices.

CITCA E.S.
DODMANS—In Satin, Rhadames, 'Satin, Mervillenx, plain and brocade Secillicane, Ottoman, etc., at prices from \$12.00 npwards.
CHRCULARS.—In all of above materials at prices from \$2.00 np.
Colored Cloth Dolmans, RUSSIAN CHRCULARS, Jackets, Paletots, etc.
LADIES CLOTH—Pelisses in all colors.
FUR-LINED CARMENTS in Satin, Illiadam is Secilicane, Ottoman, Satin de Soliol, etc., etc.
DIAGONAL CLOTH Garments in great variety, frimmed with Plush, Fur, etc.
COSTUMES—A large assortment in the latest Parisian designs. Phasics, main, brucate and rancy, in all colors and prices. Plain and brogade Velvets, a full line. Suiting and Cloaking Velvets. Brocade Silks, all colors. Embroidered Robes in Silk, Satin, Ottoman, etc. 70-inch Silks, Secirictnes, etc., for Dolmans and Circulars. Parisian designs, CHILDREN'S CLOARS-And Suits in all and Grentars.

1) 11.12-13. GOODS:
Embroidered Robes, Embossed Velvet Robes,
Drap d'Alma, Biaritz, Paris Suitings, Satin
Ponle, Shoodas, Camel's Hair, Cameletts, Cash
meres, Ponle, etc., in Black and all fashiomable
soluss. OHILDIEN'S GLOANS-AND SHIPS in an qualities, styles and prices.

SEAL SACQUES AND DIOD MANS-Manufactured for us by one of the best Furriers in New York. They are made in the most perfect shape, and in the best manner are superior in quality, and are marked at lower prices than usual.

T. A. Chapman & Co., 125, 127, 132 and 1352WisconsinESt,, - MILWAUKEE, WIST

PIONEER BOOK

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, Prayer and Hyma Books, at SUTAMPLAND'S.

The largest assortment in the State, at SUTHERLAND'S, Largest Stock of School Books

MISCELLANEOUS & GIFT BOOKS

In Rock County, at. SUTHERLAND'S Book Store. Largest Assortment of Wall Paper and Cartains in the city at SUTHERMAND'S.

Splendid Auto and Photo Albums

John Foley's, and the Best

For the Finest Assortment of Art Goods, and Stationery, call at SOTHERLAND'S.

Frames and Cornices Made

. SUTHERLAND AND SONS. Yes, Head-Quarters.

THE OLDEST IN THE MAND, THE

Nevir Failing Relief for Hay Fever and Asthma, In its worst stages. Persons suffering from these diseases should not full to call and get relief. W. M. ELDREDGE, Druggist No. 27 Main Street, Janesville, Wis

IF YOU WANT Solid and Reliable Indemnity, Available at All Times, Under All Circumstan ces, and Free from All Objec-

tions, Apply to MARK RIPLEY.

The Best Life and Accident Insurance Co.'s in the World

NEW DESIGNS Silver-Plated Ware! Large Assortment of Watches and Fine Jewelry

WEBB&HALL

Corner Main and Milwaukee sts.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern. Trains at Janesville Station. GOING NORTH.

Day Express...... 1:40 P. M. Fond du Lac passenger...8:40 P. M. 12;55 P. M 7;00 A. M AFTON BRANCH.

M. HUGHEIT, Gen'l. Sunt. W. H. STENNETI, Genoral Passe ager Agent.

Unleage, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

West 11:00 a, m. West 11:00 a, M. For Beloit, Rock Island and South (For Beloit, Rock Island and South (13.5 p. al. West) (13.5 p. al. For Edgetton, Stoughton & Madison (6.20 A. M. For Madison, Portage, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul (10.10 A. M. For Madison, Prairie do Chien) (10.10 A. M. For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shuils burg and Platteville (13.5 A. M. For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shuils burg and Platteville (13.6 A. M. For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shuils burg and Platteville (13.6 A. M. For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shuils burg and Platteville (13.6 A. M. For Brodhead and Albany (13.10 P. M. Fo TRAINS ARMYS.

From Chicago and East, via. Beloit, p. 930.1 M.
Rockford and Elgin 1 3:27 P. M.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East to 5:30 P. M.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East to 5:30 P. M.
From Beloit, Rock Island and South p. 9:30 S. M.
From Madison, Portage, La Crosso Winom and St. Paul 1 (0:57 S. M.
From Madison, Practice for Chicago Sionx City and St. Paul 1 (1:57 P. M.
From Morroe, Mineral Point Shulls- page and Patteville 1 (1:52 P. M.
From Brodhead and Albany 1 (1:52 P. M.
WW. R. NOYESS Acont. WM. B. NOYES, Agent, A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.

Rogers & Co.-The Upholsters will divide their time between Janesville and Beloit, and left to-day for Beloit where they will spend two weeks and then return to Janesville for two weeks. This arrangement will continue until further

Wanted-A compositor at the Gazette Job Rooms.

THE LARGEST and fluest assortment of Hair goods ever brought to Janesville. can be seen at Mrs. William Saddlers: Opera house block.

-Mr. E. Hall, has just returned from the East, with a large and fine stock of millinery goods, which he is now offering at reasonable figures. The stock is made up of all the newest designs, the emporiums of fashion having been levied upon by Mr. Hall, to supply his customers. Ladies should not fail to call and examine the beautiful collection.

Wanted-a good woman to canvass enquire here.

For sale cheap, three first class residences situated on East Milwankee street Janesville. No better location or more desirable property can be found in the city.

H. H. BLANGHARD.

Andrew Kentzler, Madison, Wis., says: "I consider Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve the best preparation in the market. I have used it in my stables during the past winter, and find it all that it is represented, and heart.ly recommend it to all horsemen as being far preferable to any other preparation for general use. It will cure any case of scratches. Pound cans, \$1.00; small cans, 50 cents.

Anyone who has the will to try Thomas' Electric Oil will surely find the way to robust health, in cases of brouchial affections, sore throat, pains, etc.,; and as an internal remedy, it is invaluable.

For sale by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co. LOCAL MATTERS.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at hone working for F. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barciay Street, New York. Send for their entalogue and full particulars. nov22dawly PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAGE BELT CO., Marshall. Mich., will send Dr. Dyn's Celebrated Electron Voltage Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

oct27dawly

A Cough, Cold. or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consump-ion. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRO-CHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but net directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitts, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and al ways give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among "he few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c a box everywhere. mar17d-tues-thur-fri-33wly

NEW ARRIVAL

Moquette Carpets!

NEW YORK CASH STORE

are better quality than ever before offered for Sale in this city ach. Price \$1.00. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co. at any price. We shall sell them at \$1.50 per yard. Examination of quality solicited.

October 3d, 1882.

Brieflets.

The first premium for roadsters was awarded to-day to H.D. McKinney.

-Half the population of the contiguous towns were in the city yesterday. -There were a number of drunken men on the streets last night, but no fights.

-Carryalls have been doing a land

office business in taking people only half way to the Fair. -The Gazette went to press earlier

than usual to day, in order to afford the employes an opportunity to attend the

-The Herbert Combination play one of the most farcical extravaganzas ever produced, at the Myers Opera House tonight.

-Mr. C ₩ Jackman was awarded the first premium at the Fair to-day in the class for carriage teams and Mr. Harry Carter the second.

-A young man named Jack Alden, was assulted by unknown roughs last night on Main street and stuck on the check with a stone. He was only slightly hurt.

-Professor Severance is in the city, and will organize his dancing school at Apollo hall this evening. The children's class will meet at 5 p. m., and the adults' at 7.

-The layer stock exhibit at the fair is

said to be better than that ever seen at a State Fair. Space prevents an extended and individual mention of the depart--The dances at the Rifles armory and

Apollo hall last might, were largely attended and a most enjoyable time experienced, notwithstanding the warmth of the evening.

-- The Hyers Eisters will give another of their fine concerts at Lappin's Music Hall to-night, and the public who have not heard them, should not neglect so good an opportunity to listen to fine mu-

--'The Broom Brigade and the Guards will have a contest to-night at the Guards' Armory, which will prove a rare entertainment. Beside the competitive drill, around which will center so much interest, there will be music, both vocal and instrumental, and readings. There will be a large and muce and a general

-The Broom Brigade are determined not to disappoint their friends and those strangers who desired to witness their drill, and will give an entertaining performance at the Guard's Armory to-night. They will drill against a detatchment of the Guards, and are confident of victory. A fine musical programme will be added for the delectation of the audience beween the drills.

-A couple of boys about 15 years of ige engaged in a pugilistic encounter on East Milwaukee street lato yesterday afternoon, and attracted a great doal of attention from passers-by. One, a red headed vouth, was the more scientific, and succeeded in closing one of his antagonist's eyes with a left hander straight from the shoulder. The other gave a howl of rage and pain, and forced the fighting against a fonce, where he succeeded in getting the red head in chancery and polished him off in elegant style. Citizens interfered, and the fight was declared a draw,

AMUSCRENTS.

MYERS OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera house was crowded last night, and a large number of people were turned away, as seats could not be fur-The strong double bill caugh the andience, and in proportion to the appreciation of their efforts the Herbert combination showed a marked improvement in their acting. This was goneral, though especially apparent in the acting of Miss Millie Willard as Lady Audley in "Lady Audley's Secret." She is very good in emotional scenes, and succeeded in winning much applause.

Mr. J. W. Burton, both as Luke Marks in "Lady Andley's Secret," and Uncle Josh in "Joshua Whitcomb," gave evidence of a high order of ability.

Miss Mary Hosmer as Elicia Audley, was pleasing, and as Tot in the after piece shared the honors of Mr. Burton. The support was good throughout.

To-nig ht the laughable farce "Rooms to Reut" will be given.

LAPPIN'S MUSIC HALL The audience at Lappin's Music Hall last night was small, a sad [commentary on the musical tastes of the great crowd in the city. The programme was slightly changed from the night before, but was fully as good, and drew forth cufor each cores

ber Miss Madah A. Hyers singing of the aria from Robert le Diable. was well rendered and showed to good advantage the power and scope of her well trained voice. The "Blue Danube" quartette by the Hyers sisters and Messrs. Bentley and Moore was excellently sung.

Mr. Chas. E. Bentley the tenor, and Mrs. R. Allen the remarkable harmonic player established themselves in high favor. The only poor portion of the entertainment is the pinue playing. _The Hyers Sisters again to-night

COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID BERF AND Tonic Invidonator is admirably adapted for females in delicate health. Cold-

n's; no other. Of druggists.

Datates-Now-a-days not to use "Tea-REMRY," the new exquisite for the teeth and breath, argues not to be Recherche; take a look at it at your drug store. 5 cent samples. Sold by Prantice and Evenson.

A Delicious Bunquet.

Received this morning, Ten
Pieces of very rich patterns of
Moquette Carpets. These goods

The modern enjoure is too often
afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion or
constipation after having satisfied his appette with a delicious banquet and all
the luxures of the season. Burdock
Brook Brooks and A Designed BLOOD BITTERS are a positive cure for these and all other disorders of the stom-

The Wenker Nex

are immensely strongthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derange-ments and gives tone to the system. Sold

THE FAIR!

Continued Success Attending the Rock County Agricultural Exposition.

Speech of the Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Crowd. The last day of the Fair has been as successful as the preceding ones, and the Rock County Agricultural Society have cause to feel gratified at the general result. The attendance to-day was not as large as that of yesterday by a great deal, yet there were nearly five thousand visitors to the grounds.

In the forenoon the unfinished race of yesterday was trotted, Kitty Olyde proving the winner.

The exhibit of roadsters and teams was exceptionally fine, the best ever seen on the track hero, and equal to any State Fair exhibition.

This afternoon, the Janesville Guards and the Bower City Rifles escorted the Hon. George B. Loring, commissioner of agriculture, to the grounds, the Bower City Band in the lead. Governor Rusk was expected, but telegraphed that he would be unable to be present on account of failure to get a train is time. The grand stand was crowded, and the grounds in the vicinity was also deusely packed, with an interested throng when Dr. Loring appeared. The exercises were opened with music by the Bower City Band, and the Guards and Rifles gave an exhibition drill, which was loudly applauded.

The Hon, Charles G. Williams, M. C., then introduced Dr. Loring in a few happy remarks, referring to his reputation as a profound thinker on agricultural matters, and the good he has done the farming interests since his connection with the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Loring then spoke as follows: DR. LORING'S SPREOH.

Dr. Loring commenced his remarks by saying that he had undertaken an extonded trip through the Northwestern States, in response to many invitations he had to visit the agricultural exhibitions this year, in order that he might earn by actual investigation, as far as possible, the character of the great agricultural wealth of those sections of the country; and in order also that he might satisfy those who are engaged in agriculture there, that the Department of Agriculture, now under his charge, was desirous of encouraging all the best metliods of farming and of developing, in every way possible, the great industry for which the Department had been eatablished. The journey had been one of great interest to him. He had had an opportunity to see agriculture as a pre vailing and overshadowinig industry of the people. He had learned of the vast extent of the industry, and of the lands devoted almost entirely to this great pur-suit. The fairs themselves had given him a fine opportunity to witness products of agricultural labor in the various sections, and he had always felt like congratulating the farmers upon their success in the cultivation of the great agricultural staples, the cereal crops, and upon the vast improvement and growth of the annimal industry upon which so much of their prosperity depends. The increas-ing care and attention to farming were manifest all over this section of the coun-The cultivation and care of corn, and of the small grains entitled those on-gaged in it to great credit, and the vast amount of money expended in introducing the best blood of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, indicated a determination to develop to the highest extent all those branches of industry. Of the result of

ited was over fifty years old, and many of them much less; and yet, in this short space of time, all the arts of life, all the work of education, all the development of intelligence, wealth, and comfort, and would vio with any one of the older states.

os this country.

The State of Wisconsin, which is the The State of Wisconsin, which is the every description, to aid the farmer in last he will have the pleasure of visiting his calling and his efforts to develop and this season, is entitled to special consideration. Not yet forty years old it has risen rapidly into the rank of the controlling states of the republic. Entering the Union in 1848, with a population of but little more than 150,000, it has gone on developing all those institutions of industry and learning, until now it presented a strong powerful, cultivated and wealthy commonwealth. Haif a century ago, it was really an untrodden wilderness; now it is filled with flourishing towns, cultivated fields, schools, colleges, churches, and with a diversified enter-prise which is the foundation of great public and private prosperity. The population now reaches nearly one and a half millions. In agricultural enterprise it stands among the foremost states of the Union, ready always to extend the cultivation of a profitable crop, and at the same time ready to accommodate itself to those changes which naturally take place in agricultural products as the conditions of the soil change under long conditions of the soil change under long conditions. tinued cultivation. In 1880 the wheat crop of the State was 15,606,000 bushels, and while this was 6,000,000 bushels less than it was in 1878. The other grain crops have increased in larger proportions, indicating the determination of the farmers to devote them-selves to those crops which were most

easily grown, and most profitable. The corn crop, for instance, increased from 28,000,000 to 30,500,000 bushels; oats increased from 27,500,000 bushels; oats increased from 28,000,000 bushels; oats increase 000,000 bushels to 28,000,000 bushels; barley from about 3,000,000 bushels to nearly 5,000,000 bushels; and potatoes from 4,000,000 bushels to nearly 5,000,000 bushels. The tobacco crop in 1879, as near as can be ascertained, covered about near as can be ascertained, covered about 17,000 acres, and in 1881, this crop had extended over nearly 12,000 acros. The number of cattle has increased here with great rapidity, the number of neat cattle in the State being 982,000, of which 406,000 are mileh cows, valued at \$6,772,000. The number of horses is 349,718, valued at \$15,000,000. The number of sheap is 1200,000 ratured at \$2,000,000.

ber of sheep is 1,200,000, valued at \$2, 147,000, and the number of hogs is 632, 000, valued at \$1,800,000. Of the quality of these animals it is unnecessary to speak. Their representatives on the fair grounds here are of the finest description. Of the fine wool sheep, the display is valuable and extraordinary, and of the long and middle wools the ayabit is highly commendable. wools, the exhibit is highly commendable. The heavy draft horses, now becoming so fachionable, at the west, are represented here by some of the finest specimens in

the country, many of which have just been imported and some of which have been bred here. They indicate great care skill and taste in selection and breeding, and it is to be hoped that ere long the societies of this section of the country will make it an object to establish the products of breeding, and mixing this heavy draft horse blood with that of the valuable western mares—the result in that direction being one of the most important that can be considered, in connection with these importations.

The increase in the dairy products here has been very great. In 1878 the number of pounds of butter produced in Wisconsin was 20,187,000 while in 1881, the quantity produced was 23,923,000 lbs. In 1870 the quantity of cheese produced was 1,591,000 pounds, 1881 18,002,000 lbs. While this great growth in agriculture has been going on the manufactures of the State have also increased with great ra-pidity; in fact Wisconsin stands among the formest of the Western agricultural States. The products of her woolen and cotton industries are very large. In the manufacture of machinery she is almost unrivalled, both in quantity and quality, and in every variety of smaller munufactures, which are productive of so much wealth throughout the country, she has made within the last few years very rapid growth. The largest cotton mill east of the State of New York, is to be found in the city in which we are assembled.

The exhibition, gathered on these grounds to illustrate the development of these industries in this portion of the State of Wisconsin, is highly creditable state of Wisconsin, is figury creditators to those who have arranged it and shows determination that nothing shall be left undone which shall tend in any way to encourage her industrial art, and it is to be hoped, that this society in all its movements, whether engaged in the investigation of abstract industrial problems, or in exhibiting the fruits of industry, will receive the ample encouragement from the community upon whose liberality it depends. In the presence of the enterprise

which I have ailuded, it would hardly seem appropriate to discuss the minor

details of farming, which constitute so large a proportion of the agriculture of this country; but knowing as I do that the general agriculture of every great staple producing State in the Union must ultimately be followed by that specific agriculture which belongs to older and more thickly settled commonwealths, I deem it important that the principles of American farming should be as carefully studied and considered here, as they are in those sections in which they have long been discussed, studied and applied. The existence of this association licre indicates a desire on the part of the agri-cultural community of this State to explore every avenue of agricultural wealth, and to ascertain every law by which this great industry can be developed. The presence of fine herds of cattle, elaborate and beautiful machinery, of specific crops, all the result of your handlwork, indicate a determination to ascertain and adopt every method by which farming can be made profitable to the active, intelligent and free people which have assembled here and which I have been called upon to address. This exhibition is a better lesson than any man can teach, and conveys more information to the mind of the observing farmer than could be possibly crowded into the space reasonably occupied by one annual address. I would not preone annua, moreover, to teach those who thoroughly comprehend the profitable agriculture of the country. The great corn growers understand their work already how to produce the crop and how best to get it to market. The owners of the great herds of cattle who have come flocking in here from the remote pastures and ranches of this State and adjoining torritory, have learned how best to breed, and feed and dispose of this valuable addition to the wealth of our country.

The speaker refered at length to the cultivation of fruits and flowers and commented upon the aid given the de-

partment of agriculture and continued:" Exhibitions of the fruits of associated industry multiply on every hand, and while those engaged in educational enterprises, and in the learned professions meet together for council and encourage-ment, while those who manage the great railroad system of our country organize for mutual support and mutual advantage, while the great manufacturing in-terests of the country have their organidevelop to the ingress.

It is the growth of the industry, as he had stated on various occasions, was enormous, and could not be excelled by the growth of any other industry in any the United States.

The growth was aston
Toward was astonthy discovered, and which is waiting on scientific investigation to fix the principles by which it should be conducted; and it is the duty of the department therefore, by encouraging societies, schools, experiment stations and associations of

perfect his business. AN EXPERIMENTAL ART.

By society, therefore, and school, and experiment stations, and associations of every descriptions we would assist the farmer in his calling and in his efforts to develop a and perfect his business.

Dr. Loring said he was more inclined to do this because he recognized the feet to do this because he recognized the fact that agriculture lies at the foundation of state and society in every country, and especially in our own, where for many years it was almost our own industry supplying us with our revenue and feed supplying as who our revenue and recu-ing and clothing the strong men who gave us our nationality. It was a cluster of agricultural colonies which secured our independence. The citizen proprie-tors of the soil of America have learned to defend their rights and to strike for their freedom long before the associate industries had gained a foothold on these shores. It was "the embattled farmers," who, as the poet tells us "fired the shot heard round the world." And having lightly found to be a found that they are the short heard round the world." laid the foundation of our republic, they pursued their calling with diligence and success, and gave us a strong and honorable community, renowned for courage, honor, integrity and fidelity. It was this almost universal industry, connected with small commerce, which enabled an economical and prudent people to set an example of financial honor, which has not yet been forgotten. When Mr. Jefferson closed his career as the President of the United States, he was congratulated by the legislature of Virginia, through the mouth of the illustrious William Wirt, that he succeeded in paying \$30,000,000 of the national cost. The power to do this came largely from the land. Manufactureres had then no existence. The rivers washed down their falls and rapids unhindered to the Cotton manufactures were un-Woolen cloth was woven by

the industrious mothers and sisters ou looms, for which a room was always pro-vided in the well-organized household. After rehearing the progress made in agriculture and manufactures, the speaker gave some interesting statistics. In 1880 the exports from this country

rose in one year from \$636,242,078 to \$883,915,941, and of this vast sum agriculture furnished \$724,439,413, or \$1.06 per cent. of the whole amount. The imports amounted to \$667,954,736, leaving a balance \$215,961,195. Last year the great crops of 1880 were largely reduced, and the change in our

commercial affairs was striking and sig-inficant. In 1881 the cotton crop fell off 1,200,000 bales, wheat 118,269,778 bushels corn 122,518,543 bushels, rye 3,835,000 bushels, oats 1,404,380 bushels, barley 4,004,015 bushely. As one result of this the excess of exports over imports fell from \$259,712,718 in 1881 to \$26,727,856 in 1882, the fiscal year ending June 30, the effect of which is manifest.

THE GROWTH OF FARMING.

Mark now the growth of this industry in a decade during which it has made a great contribution. In 1879, the amount of Indian corn raised in this country was 709,944,549 bushels; m 1880, 1,754,449 bushels. In 1870 the wheat crop amounted to 287,745,626 bushels; in 1880, to ed to 287,449,020 bushels; in 1830, to 459,657,643 bushels. In 1870 the ont crop reached 282,108,157 bushels; in 1880 to 407,959,032 bushels. In 1870 the tobacco crop amounted to 262,735,344 pounds; in 1880 to 473,107,573 pounds. The increase of agricultural products was large and universal amounting in many large and universal, amounting in many instances to a hundred per cent. And in last year of this decade, from 1879 to 1880, last year of this decade, from 1879 to 1880, out of this vast increase of products, our cattle exports—rose—from—\$13,000,000 to \$14,000,000 to ent, from 43,000,000 to \$50,000,000; wheat, from 167,698,000 to \$190,646,000; flour,—from \$35,000,000 to \$45,000,000 cotteer, from 200,652,000 to \$245,000,000 to \$45,000,000 to \$ 531,530; beef, from \$7,000,000 to \$13,000,000; lard from \$20,000,000 to \$25,225,600, and pork from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

This anasual and extraordinary pros perity is due indoubtedly to many causes, being our diversity of soil and climate and the variety of our crops, and the economy with which new and fertile lands can be cultivated,—the artificial causes being the advantages of local and general markets and the relations estabhished between the farmer and the soil he cultivated by the independent ownership of land under the laws of our country. To this last cause may be attributed much of that elasticity and energy which the American farmer manifests in occupying now lands, and in the cultivation of crops adapted to the market which they can reach.

Personal.

-Hor. John Conley is in the city, atconding the county fair.

-Miss Hartie Calkins and Miss Fannie Bates returned to Milwankee to-day. -Mr. C. S. Grovesbeck, of Johnstown Center, is among the visitors to the Fair

-Mr. S. J. Clark will return to Janes ville, and in the future will live here and engage in business.

-Mr. G. C. Roberts, a prominent citizen of Magnolia, was among the callers at the Gazette office to-day. -Mr. James M. Sherman, of the Pond

Engineering Co., of St. Louis, was in the city, and left to-day for Chicago. -Hon. R. B. Harper, Republican candidate for Sheriff, was among the vis-

itors at the Gazette office to-day. -Miss Lucy Conger will return home this evening from the St. Mary's Insti. tute, Milwaukee, and will remain here over Sunday.

-Dr. Brower, of the well known firm of Price & Brewer, Wankesha, was in the city a few moments to-day, on his way to Brodhead. He will be at the Myera House to-morrow. -Mr. Josiah F. Hart and wife, of

Janesville, paul a pleasant visit to the State Journal office this morning, in company with Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans, whose guests they have been for the past few days. They returned to their home this afternoon, well pleased with their visit to the capital city.—State Journal, -Mr. S. B. Hyers, father and manager

of the Hyers Sisters, was married last Saturday to Miss May Reynolds, the reader of the troupe. The ceremony took place at Tioga, Pennsylvania, where the bride's parents live. From all appearences, the old gentleman-if we may be allowed that expression-is [getting

-Mr. Ledwith, who has had charge of the city telegraph office, will probably leave to-morrow for St. Louis with his wife, where they will visit for some time. Mr. Nye, who has taken charge of the telegraph office, comes from Beloit, and is a graduate of the Western School of Telegraphy, in this city. Mr. Ledwith in leaving this city takes with him the warmest friendship of many of our citizens.

Prentice and Evenson, the Druggets op powe the Post office, Janesville, West sell the genuine Lubin's Perfumes at fifty cents an ounce. If you want the finest perfumes in the market, call on Prentice and Evenson the Druggiets

A NEW STOCK

Dolmans & Cloaks

New York Cash Store!

Over \$8,000 in Falue Received in the Past Few Days,

We start in with an entire New Stock, not one arment carried over from last year, having sold to a party in Iowa, in July, our entire stock of ld garments. Our prices are lower than ever before. Among our stock may be found nice SILK DOLMANS, Satin lined, attwelve dollars. We have no competition in these goods. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine our stock of FINE DRESS GOODS, the best assortment ever shown in this city of Fall Goods, no other bonse in the city can show any such assortment. Also a large assortment of COLORED DRESS SILKS, very cheap. Black Gros Grain Bilks, a few pieces of the best goods ever put upon a counter in this city, very cheap.

Do not fail to see these goods,

M. C. SMITH. September 27th, 1882.

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PERFUME. Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER, Best for TOILET, BATH

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BOOTS and SHOES Just Received, the Largest and Best Line of Men's and Boys' Hand Made Boots!

Calf, Kip and Grain,

Warranted Water Proof

Also a nice line of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes Toothpick Toes. Men's, Boys' and Youth's

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The Fall Campaign

CARPET TRADE! IS NOW OPEN.

200 Pieces of Carnets, Lineo-

leum Cloths, and Oil Cloths, received at the NEW YORK CASH STORE in the past week, coasisting of beautiful patterns of Moquettes at \$1.50 per yard, the very best goods in the market. Also a large stock of Tapestry Brussels. In Body Brussels we have the finest patterns ever shown in this city. An immense stock of Extra Super Ingrains, Three-Plys, and a fine stock of Ingrains at 30c per yard. Also the largest stock of Oil Cloths and stove Rugs in the city at very low prices. It is a well known fact that we took the entire lead in the Carnet Trade in this city the past Spring and Summer, and we propose to carry it right through the Fall Campaign in the same way. Our stock far exceeds any other stock in this city to select from. M. C. SMILTHE.

LAWRENCE, ATWOOD, LOWELL & CO

Right on Mand with a Full Line of

STOVES House-Furnishing Goods!

 ${f HARDWARE},$

Farming Machinery!

All Kinds of Tin Work!

Bought for SPOT CASH in large quantities VERY LOW, and we propose to g

Stoves Repaired, Blacked and Set Up.

Lawrence, Atwood, Lowell & Co.,

Myers New Block, Corner West Milwaukoo' St. and Corn Exchange,

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS

Are in in the field with one of the largest and cheapest stocks of DRY GOODS that has ever been shown in Southern Wisconsin, comprising everything in the line of Dry Goods and Carpets.

We propose to give the people of Rock county the cheapest and best stock this season that has ever been offered at any time in the history of the county.

The proof of the pie is when it is cut, and if we do not give you better bargains in all lines of goods than ever before, tell us we are mistaken. Talk is cheap, but when you come to talk about Dry Goods, we are at home. Silks, Carpets, Cloaks, Cashmeres, Plushes, Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Domestics, all kinds of Gloves, Hosiery and everything in our line, and at prices that know no competition and defy all dealers in the trade to compete with us on any line of goods that we handle.

Ten pieces of Moquette Carpets, a line of Carpets unknown to small carpet dealers, something entirely new, former price \$4.50 per yard, we are selling them at \$1.70. Fifty pieces body Brussels, new and elegant styles, at very popular prices.